

Trade [ca 1790]
cat.

By the King's Patent.

Tinned Copper Sheets and Pipes.

THESE Articles having now acquired a reputation sufficient to establish their utility, the Patentee presumes that a brief enumeration of their properties, and of the uses to which they are applicable, will be all that can be necessary to promote an extension of demand.

It is justly objected to the use of Copper that it is subject to a pernicious corrosion, and a rapid decay in consequence of that corrosion. These disadvantages are, by the nature of the coating with which *these Sheets* are defended, totally removed, and all the valuable properties of Copper preserved, without the possibility of communicating to water, any injurious quality whatever.

Compared with lead, they are stronger in the proportion of ten to one; and if reduced to equal strength, not less than 50 per cent. cheaper; exclusive of the saving of about 90 per cent, in carriage or freight, They will unite by the folding iron with more ease than that metal, and will not crack by exposure to the weather.

They are infinitely more ductile than tinned iron plates; about eight times larger, and not perishable by rust; they may therefore be wrought into utensils with considerable less labour, and disadvantage, independent of the value of the cuttings.

Possessing these properties, it is presumed that *Builders, Plumbers, Copper-Smiths, Tinnmen, Soap-Boilers, Distillers, Oil Merchants, Sugar Bakers, Dyers, Brewers,* and others, will find them applicable to many purposes in their respective trades; but they are more particularly useful in forming coverings for Roofs, Areas Gutters, Hips, Ridges, linings for Cisterns, and other similar Works.

They

They are peculiarly favourable to the present convenient and elegant mode of building with flat Roofs,* and afford the means of obtaining this advantage (by savings in Timber, Brickwork, &c) at nearly the same expence as slated Roofs.

For the SHEATHING OF SHIPS

the tinned sheets have a manifest superiority over copper, which the following extract from a report founded on actual experiment by Dr. Higgins, will explain and confirm. "*By a series of experiments made on Mr. Wyatt's Coated Copper, it appears, that this metallic Coating powerfully resists the action of salt water, and by preventing the corrosion of the Copper, operates as a preservative of the iron placed contiguous to it*"

It will be evident, that in proportion as these sheets resist solution, their durability must be extended, and eventually, therefore, the expence of sheathing must be as materially diminished; but in order to remove an impression (which it is believed is unfounded) that the Tinned Copper will foul at sea; and to provide a remedy against the rapid destruction of Iron Bolts, and other Iron Fastenings, arising from the corrosion of red Copper Sheets, *tinned on one side only*, may be had; the tinned side of which being applied next the Ship, will, it is presumed, fully produce these effects. Their property of resisting the action of salt water, will render them serviceable in forming Pans for extracting salt from brine. They are equally useful also, for making into barrels, or cases for keeping, or transporting gun powder.

* Among the conveniencies of flat Roofs the following are worthy of notice; in towns particularly. They admit of the upper rooms being made equally commodious in form and size with the other stories; they furnish a safe retreat from sudden fires, or the means of readily extinguishing them; and many daily purposes may be served, by converting the roof itself into a cistern, and opening communications with each story.

The usual dimensions of the sheets are 48 by 24 inches, and 60 by 30 inches, weighing from 16 ounces per foot, to any greater weight.

N. B. The Price is a little above that of Copper, and always varies with it.

THE PIPES

(for which the Manufacturer hath also an exclusive Patent)
have greatly the advantage of other metallic pipes, from the properties which they possess in common with the sheets. They are stronger, lighter, and very considerably cheaper than lead; unquestionably sweet; less expensive, and infinitely more durable than wood. They form a cheap substitute for pump trees, and may be had of all dimensions, and of sufficient strength to resist any given pressure of water.

For the purpose of conveying steam, smoke or warm air, through hot houses, spacious apartments, churches &c. they are particularly eligible; as they transmit heat rapidly; communicate no offensive effluvia; will receive no injury from alternate moisture and dryness; and may be conveniently connected together by solder, at a very moderate expence—The following are

THE PRICE OF UNDERGROUND, OR STRONG SOLDERED PIPES,

delivered in lengths of 6 feet each, warranted to support a column of water 100 feet perpendicular. $\frac{1}{2}$ In. diameter 5d. $\frac{3}{4}$ In. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1 In. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ In 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ In. 1s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ In. 1s. 2d. 2 In. 1s. 4d. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ In. 1s. 6d. 3 In. 1s. 8d. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ In. 2s. 2d. 4 In. 2s. 6d. per foot. And other diameters according to the strength required.

RAIN-WATER PIPES,

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ In diameter 1s. 2d. 3 In 1s. 4d. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ In. 1s. 6d. 4 In. 1s. 8d per foot If with side tacks, like lead, 2d. per foot extra.

CISTERN-

CISTERN-HEADS.

2½ and 3 In 8s. each, 3½ and 4 In. 9s. each. If with
side tacks 1s. 6d. per head extra.

To the EAST AND WEST INDIA MERCHANTS
it is presumed that these articles may become a valuable
branch of commerce; in particular the sheets for
sheathing vessels, (called in the East Indies, *Budgerows*)
covering buildings, and lining reservoirs; and the Pipes
for conveying water, and liquors, from the Distilleries.
&c. &c.

Plain Roofs, Gutters, Areas, linings for Cisterns and
Reservoirs, &c. are executed from 1s. 4d. per square
foot, to any higher price, according to the strength of
the metal.

Decayed lead coverings, those especially on churches
may in general be replaced by new ones of this ma-
terial, for little more than the value of the old lead.

*N. B. Cuttings, waste pieces, and every other article
when worn out, will be worth about two-thirds of the ori-
ginal value of the metal*

Buildings in any part of the Kingdom will be covered
and other orders executed by the PATENTEE, CHARLES
WYATT, *Birmingham*, and by JOHN WYATT, No. 19,
Abchurch-lane, London.

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